SUMMARY

Skrzyszewski J. *Pinus sylvestris* **L. stand on a landslide in the Baligród Forest District (SE Poland).**
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The studied native pine *Pinus sylvestris* L. stand formed on a landslide in the Bieszczady Mts. represents a stage in the process of secondary succession that leads to the formation of forest composed of species which need a shelter in the initial period of life (beech *Fagus sylvatica*, and fir *Abies alba*). The study aimed to describe the present species composition of the stand, natural seeding and upgrowth as well as dead standing and lying wood. Another objective was to reconstruct the course of pine succession and of the current succession of beech and fir.

The pines forming the stand showed a remarkably wide age span – 170 years, with the age ranging from 66 to 237 years. Occupying the landslide area by pioneer species was a multistage process. At the first stage, pine appeared on the landslide in small isolated groups, and the remaining area was covered by self-sown birch (*Betula pendula*), probably also by goat willow *Salix caprea*. With time, as the birches died back, their place was occupied by pines. Except the first stage, the further stages of the process may have occurred without a supply of pine seeds from the outside. The succession of the climax stand species began 50 years after the appearance of pine. At the beginning of this stage, both fir and beech appeared in the natural seeding, but only beech survived to reach further developmental stages. As the soil conditions improved, however, fir started to play an important role in the regeneration. At first, the two shade-tolerant species occupied lower positions of the slope.